

CUNO CABINET GETS STINNES'S BACKING

Appointments, However, Indicate Tendency to Lean Toward the Right.

RED CONGRESS GATHERS

Demonstration Against New Government Expected From Workers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 23.

With the acceptance by Dr. von Rosenberg, German Minister to Denmark, of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Chancellor Wilhelm Cuno's cabinet is complete and ready to present itself to the Reichstag to-morrow. It has received the support of the leading Stinnes newspaper, but the nomination of Von Rosenberg, who is a diplomat of the old school, following that of the conservative Dr. Johannes Becker, an industrial and agricultural magnate, as Minister of Commerce and Reconstruction, indicates to both Socialists and the more liberal element in the Centre and Democratic parties that the new Chancellor's policy leans toward the Right.

However, the Reichstag takes it, the new Government is likely to prove almost reactionary to the German Reds assembling here at the opening session of the congress of factory workers' councils, engineered by the Communists.

The *Zote Fuhner*, a Communist organ, bitter in its denunciation of the new Chancellor, says that his Cabinet will seek to realize Hugo Stinnes's program of ten instead of eight hours a day for the working class. It calls upon the workers' congress to organize the proletarian for defense against plutocratic oppression. As delegates to this congress are the reddest of the reds, there may be some demonstrations against the new Government, and even possibly rioting.

The debate following to-morrow's reading of the Ministerial declaration may last two days, the vote which decides the Cabinet's fate is not expected before Monday. Chancellor Cuno probably will run the Foreign Office himself, using Dr. Rosenberg somewhat as Woodrow Wilson used Robert Lansing. The Foreign Minister has been in the diplomatic service virtually all his adult life, and is accustomed to taking orders.

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (Associated Press).—The Cuno Ministry should receive the support of every German, says Hugo Stinnes's *Deutsch Allgemeine Zeitung*, which designates the new Cabinet as "the first post-revolutionary Ministry composed entirely of professional men."

The previous method of selecting Ministers according to party affiliations has been disapproved by the German people, continues the paper, which predicts success for the new Government if it will go to the root of the evil and stamp out unproductiveness in all branches of the Government and industry generally. The paper expresses the belief that Herr Cuno has succeeded in picking a Cabinet of efficient collaborators. The Nationalist *Der Tag* strikes a note welcomed by the new Government, its followers by announcing its readiness to support the Cabinet, at least in its first attempt to get its bearings. It thinks the coalition type of Ministry should have been sought from the first, but it finds encouragement for the Nationalists in the selection of one member from the right wing of the German People's party.

The Socialist *Vorwarts* centers its fire upon Johannes Becker, Minister of Economics, one of the German People's party representatives in the Cabinet. It declares the stabilization of the mark to be the crux of Germany's plight and predicts that any remedial measures taken will be at the expense of the working classes. It remarks that while Herr Becker comes from the industrialists, his predecessor, Herr Schmidt, a Socialist, was a friend of labor—thus harking back to Schmidt's opposition to the Stinnes proposal for an increase in production by the extension of the eight hour day. Herr Becker, it declares, would be suitable for such a Cabinet as Dr. Karl Heffterich might form.

REDS FREE AMERICAN WOMAN FROM PRISON

RIGA, Nov. 23 (Associated Press).—Mrs. Adele Parker Bennett, formerly a school teacher in Seattle, Wash., has been released from prison in Russia, according to word reaching Riga. Agents of the Cheka took Mrs. Bennett from her hotel room at 2 o'clock in the morning. She was later questioned by political investigators and detained three days. She had been in Russia more than a year with her husband, Kay Bennett, a hydraulic engineer, who is employed by the Soviet Government.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 23.—Relative of Adele M. Parker Bennett, formerly a school teacher, said they had not heard of her marriage to Kay Bennett. Miss Parker, who went to Russia as a teacher, had recently been acting as a press correspondent, and her activities in this connection may have led to her detention. It was said.

PARLIAMENT OPENS WITH FIERY ATTACK BY LABOR

Continued from First Page.

making his maiden speech. I hope the members will listen to him."

Praise for Russia.

Then Newbold continued: "I have been in rowdy hands before, and I am glad, gentlemen, that you are proving the contention of the Communist party. You are proving that there is a class struggle. Go, do it. That is what we want. Don't forget that the Russian Government is standing despite all you've done, despite all that has been done by your Allies or so-called bankrupt neutrals. Don't forget that the banner of Soviet Russia stands erect. It stands erect against the whole anti-Communist world. Sooner or later you have got to recognize the Soviet Government of Russia, and the sooner you do the better for you. If you don't, ruin will follow." And pointing to the members opposite he asked: "What is going to happen to you, gentlemen? You will have to work at useful work."

Someone shouted: "So will you," and laughter followed as better nature asserted itself. The King formally opened Parliament, for which the setting in the House of Lords, the brilliancy of uniforms and dresses and the sparkle of ladies' jewels transcended anything seen since the war. The procession to Westminster from the palace with the old splendor and cheering as the golden coach passed made a picture strikingly in contrast to yesterday's grim parade of the unemployed.

The King wore a Field Marshal's uniform, and the Queen wore a broadened cloth of gold gown with the blue ribbon of the order making a splash of color across her corsage. Her crown was composed of diamond Maltese crosses. She wore a pearl and diamond collar, four rows of alternating diamonds and pearls, and a huge diamond ornament glittered on the front of her dress.

After the formal ceremony the House of Commons quickly got down to business. The Independent Liberals made a successful descent on the front opposition benches, indicating that an arrangement had been reached with Labor and when Herbert Asquith entered J. A. M. MacDonald (Labor leader) greeted him cordially and made room for him.

Lloyd George was loudly cheered and shook hands with many acquaintances. Austen Chamberlain was in his father's place on the Government side with Sir Robert Horne and Sir Laming Worthington Evans of the late Cabinet, near at hand.

Premier Bonar Law in his address in reply to the King's speech, made it plain that the business of the present short session would be the passage of the Irish bill. No factional opposition developed, making it plain that the bill would be quickly successful. Labor and the Liberals strongly indorsed it.

MacDonald, with his old force, opened the debate, making an address in which he said the Government was occupying a peculiar position. It wasn't the old Government, he said, and asked, yet what was it? "A tranquil Government," he added. "The late Government died on the stage. It went to a dressing room and changed some of its superficial clothing and its name. Behold, it is in front of us now."

He congratulated Bonar Law on having played with distinction a double part, first as one of the most responsible members of the late Government and then as head of the new, so that he was now free to criticize his past actions.

Regarding the Irish question MacDonald spoke of the "strange magical transformation which had taken place in the opinions of Bonar Law." He said that for forty years an Irish settlement had been postponed and that now they were asked to pass a bill which a year or two ago would have been called separation. He declared that the substantial danger was not too much haste but too little haste and added that Labor would do all it could to "close this old chapter of Irish relations with this country. In fact, the closing of that chapter will open one that will be happier for Ireland and more honorable for this country."

Continuing MacDonald declared that the King's reference to unemployment was profoundly unsatisfactory to labor, and that there was no real appreciation of the terrible tragedy.

He appealed to the Prime Minister to do something to allay the agitation and help the 1,300,000 unemployed. "The Labor party is here," he said, "to give constitutional force and political expression to the needs desired by those men."

In closing he added: "We cannot promise the Prime Minister tranquility. I am sure he does not expect it." Philip Scrymgeour also took the first opportunity to make a speech, but did not mention his favorite topic—prohibition. When he arose, Lady Astor shouted: "Hear! Hear!" and he was cheered.

He warned the Government against the growth of Communism and said that he had a decisive objection to it. He made a very favorable impression with his clear cut, conservative remarks.

Another note of belligerency was sounded by Kirkwood, Labor member, who said: "We are determined to smash the present atmosphere in the House of Commons. If the people think there is tranquility while the children of Britain are starving they never made a bigger mistake in their lives, and I

Lady Astor Tells Labor to Keep a 'Civil Tongue'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 23.

LADY ASTOR stepped into a storm when she spoke on housing conditions at the opening of Parliament to-day. She frequently was interrupted by the Labor members, whereupon she said she was tired of having the Labor party assume that they were the only people interested in progress. When she said she had much sympathy with them, a Labor member shouted: "Keep your sympathy. We don't want it."

Lady Astor retorted: "Keep a civil tongue in your head until I have finished."

Another Labor member shot back: "Keep a civil tongue in your own head, Miss." Whereupon there were general cries of "Order!"

Lady Astor said there was not a member of the opposition side who wouldn't sit there and talk for ten years if necessary.

A Labor member exclaimed: "Talk!" Whereupon she replied: "Well, that's all you do."

am not going to be deterred from my purpose by the nincompoops, on the opposite benches. The writing is on the wall and the present order of society is doomed."

BONAR LAW'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH TREATY

Says British People Want to Give It Fair Trial.

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The full text of Mr. Bonar Law's speech follows:

The session has been called for the express purpose of giving adhesion to the bill confirming the Irish treaty.

Whatever may be the views of any of us or whatever may be the responsibility of any of us with regard to that treaty, there is one thing that is not in doubt. That is—it was shown most conclusively in the election—that the British people are determined to give the treaty a fair trial in spirit and letter. Of that there is no doubt whatever.

Now how is that to be done? I am quite sure that even those most bitterly opposed to it a year ago look forward with something like horror to its failure, because we must face alternatives which every one must know. Where do we stand in this matter? I remember very well the debate almost a year ago, and that, following the example of my right honorable friend and member for Paisley (Asquith), who I think was

the first to raise the flag of warning, I pointed out that there was rejoicing in the fact that the treaty had been signed, that it was a difficult experiment, that the whole country, with the demoralization that existed in Ireland, wouldn't get back easily and quickly to a stable government. We have found that is so.

I say this—it was on this ground that I supported the treaty—that in the Irish Government in carrying out the treaty is in earnest. It has the possibility, an advantage which through 700 years it has never had, of having Irish public opinion behind it. That is the opinion on which I fix all my hopes now. I believe the Government is doing this and therefore I am rather unwilling, and I think it is doubtful if it is wise to say anything expressing even sympathy with that Government, because if they have got to settle it for themselves any words of sympathy from us might do harm. The head of the Government with his two colleagues came over at the time I undertook my office. I thought and they felt it was good that we should at least know each other in case of a discussion.

The head of the Government—the meeting was entirely informal and no civil tongue in your head until I have finished. I can give the British people this assurance, that whatever happens to us, the Irish people are determined upon securing peace, and they believe peace can only be secured by loyalty carrying out the treaty on both sides.

I think this: that as far as Great Britain is concerned we shall have nothing to give as an excuse for going back on that treaty, and I will not only say that we wish it to succeed, but in the interest of both Ireland and this country of our hearts, we wish it to do so for this reason above all others. Ireland has been an enemy of this country in spirit for I don't know how long, by Irishmen and Englishmen, when they meet, have never been enemies.

I can never forget the last speech made by Capt. Willie Redmond in this house, when he said there was really nothing to prevent the two countries, whose interests were the same, from living together as friends.

As regards business, it is our intention, with the approval of the House, which I feel sure it will give, that the debate on the address shall continue to-day and to-morrow and that Monday we will begin with the first of the two Irish bills and will go on with them until they are concluded. I cannot fix the date for the conclusion, but I almost hope that it will be Wednesday. We will then resume debate on the address and the amount of time required for it will be considered by me as far as I can meet the wishes of the House.

As regards the time of this session we have, at present, little business down and I hope with the good will of the House we may be able to rise not long after the sixth of December.

As to what has been done about the rent restriction act, I have appointed a committee to examine it, but have not got recommendations, and as to whether they suggest anything being done at this session or not, I cannot say, but in all event we will give the honorable gentlemen opposite plenty of warning.

The estimates are all estimates of money already spent. They will be mainly expenses in connection with Ireland, but I do not wish to bind myself.

The next question to which I wish to address myself is unemployment. It is obvious that there must be an amendment to the address on this subject. The honorable member (J. A. MacDonald) talked about the likeness between the last Government and the present. There are likenesses, but differences also. But what has been done

by the last Government in the relief of unemployment, in the amount spent and the efforts made to find work, is something that has never been approached in any other country in the world. (L. M. Kenworthy says: "Neither was unemployment.")

Oh, yes, America had greater unemployment than ours. The honorable member rather scoffed at the idea that the necessary improvement was to come from better trade. That is the root of the difference between him and us. It would, perhaps, try the honorable members opposite too much to give them the argument on that subject at this stage. The real difference between them and us is that they think that there is in the substance kept by capitalists a pool that will supply all they need. I am sure I have not misrepresented them. I am satisfied they are greatly mistaken and in a month will know these arguments are worthless.

In reference to my refusing to meet the deputations on unemployment the honorable member was a little illogical. I have said from the beginning that it is absolutely impossible for me to try to deal with each of the deputations whenever it becomes prominent, and I think the honorable member would strengthen his own constitutional position if he would point out that in cases of that kind there are constitutional Ministers who are not servants of the Prime Minister.

The ideas were all practically equal. It is really essential that the people should realize that it is in the ordinary method of government that work is to be done. In addition, if it were possible for us to take a special statement about unemployment, I think it would be wrong to make it to any other body than the House of Commons.

I notice in some of the newspapers there is some talk of doping the press. If it was any one else who did it, I got a second letter asking me to receive the deputations. I went into it all again. I read half a dozen speeches to those who profess to lead the unemployed. I looked up references, a large number of them. Well, sir, I am not going to receive such people, but ours is a country that is governed by public opinion. It is right that the public should know what I know. What I did was to send exactly the same information to every London newspaper to let them make what use of it they liked. Kenworthy! Did you ask them not to say it came from the Government?

Really, I cannot answer that question. Does any one think the Government gained anything by giving this information to the press? It certainly did not. I wasn't the least afraid that the police would not be able to deal with a riot. But I didn't want bloodshed. I did not want those poor people coming from all over the country to be exploited.

On foreign affairs I am sorry I can give practically no information. It really isn't secret diplomacy or anything else, but it is best to let the people who are in negotiation negotiate in freedom without interference from the press and Parliament.

Our aim is peace. Up to the moment I am thankful to say, that there is every prospect of getting it by the only means that it is possible to get it, and that is agreement with our allies.

The honorable member spoke about Mesopotamia and so on. That is an obsession with him, head and hand. We do not want to stay there for any oils. What is more, our system of government does not lend itself to getting an advantage for ourselves in countries under our control. There is nothing of that kind. We are trying to get peace, but there are certain obligations we cannot evade.



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